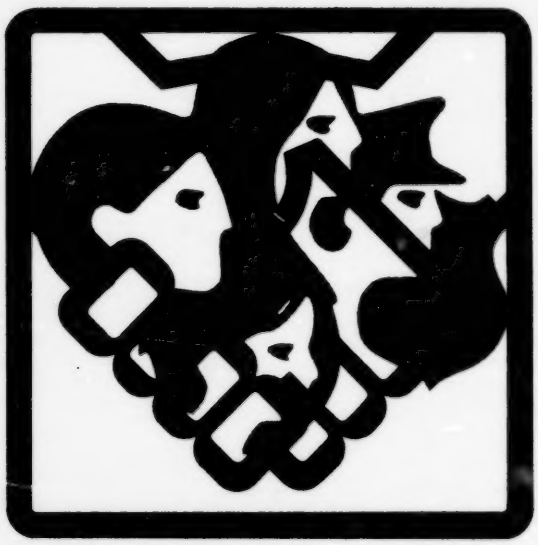
Province of
British Columbia

B.C. Police Commission



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(604) 668-2385

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION
1550-409 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B. C. V6C 1T2

The Honourable Henry Bell-Irving, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the calendar year 1981 and for the months of January, February, and March, 1982 is herewith respectfully submitted.

GORDON L. DALTON
Acting Chairman
British Columbia Police
Commission

June 1982

(604) 668-2385

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION
1550-409 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B. C. V6C 1T2

The Honourable Allan Williams, Q.C.
Attorney General of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS:

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the calendar year 1981 and for the months of January, February, and March, 1982 pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 of the Police Act, S.B.C. 1974, chapter 64.

Yours very truly,

GORDON L. DALTON

Acting Chairman
British Columbia Police
Commission

June 1982

(604) 668-2385

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION
1550-409 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B. C. V6C 1T2

1981/82 ANNUAL REPORT
(Bulletin Number Nine)

April 1982

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Introduction

B.C. Police Commission

The Police Act of British Columbia establishing the British Columbia Police Commission was proclaimed in June, 1974. The Police Commission was established to improve the quality of police service in the province and was given the following specific responsibilities under section 5 of the Police Act:

"Sec. 5 (1)

5. (1) It is the function of the commission
(a) to maintain a system of statistical records, and to carry out research studies or projects, related to law enforcement and crime prevention, for the purpose of assisting the provincial force and municipal forces;
(b) to consult with, and give information and advice to, the commissioner, chief constables, boards, and committees, on matters related to police and policing;
(c) to establish, subject to the approval of the minister, minimum standards for the selection and training of constables;
(d) to establish and carry out, or to approve and supervise, programmes, for the training and retraining of constables and persons who intend to become constables;
(e) to establish and carry out, or to approve and supervise, programmes for the promotion of harmonious relationships between constables and the public;
(f) to assist in the co-ordination of policing by the provincial force and municipal forces; and
(g) to perform such other functions and duties as may be given to it under this Act or the regulations.

(2) The commission, subject to the approval of the minister, may make rules regulating or prohibiting the use by the provincial force or municipal forces, or by both, of such firearms and equipment, or classes of firearms and equipment, as the commission may designate. 1974, c.64, s.5."

The executive of the B.C. Police Commission consists of a full-time chairman and two full-time commissioners, appointed for a maximum term of five years; two seconded police officers of Inspector rank (appointed for a two-year term); and the director of the Police Academy.

The work of the Commission in carrying out its mandate includes liaison with Police Boards, with Municipal Councils, with Police Managers and Police Associations and with others in the field of policing and the

administration of justice. Keeping the community's interest in mind, with regard to policing service, is a basic policy of the Commission.

Policing in British Columbia

Policing in British Columbia is financed in four different ways. All municipalities with a population over 5,000 are required by the Police Act to provide policing within that municipality. A total of twelve municipalities have their own municipal police department, namely Central Saanich, Delta, Esquimalt, Matsqui, Nelson, New Westminster, Oak Bay, Port Moody, Saanich, Vancouver, Victoria, and West Vancouver. Forty-three other municipalities contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to provide such services. Rural areas and municipalities with a population of under 5,000 are policed by the Provincial Force, which is also the RCMP under contract with the province of British Columbia.

All the enforcement of criminal law, provincial law and, in some cases, municipal bylaws, as well as the general maintenance of law and order is undertaken by these municipal and provincial forces. In addition, there is a federal force of RCMP responsible for the enforcement of federal laws (e.g., Food and Drug Act, Narcotic Control Act, Customs Act) within the province of British Columbia.

In the twelve municipalities which have their own police departments, the Police Act provides for the establishment of municipal police boards to govern these police departments. The police boards, consisting of the mayor (ex-officio chairman of the board), one person appointed by the municipal council and three persons appointed, after consultation with the council, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, represent the citizens of the municipalities. Appointed members of police boards hold office for up to four years, or including re-appointment, for a total of not more than six successive years.

Police boards usually hold meetings on a monthly basis, or more often depending on the size and activities of the police department. The B.C. Police Commission gives advice to boards when asked, on matters such as budgets, police strength, policing policy and management.

R.C.M.P. Contract

The terms of the new contract, signed in the fall of 1981, provide for communities in excess of 15,000, policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to pay 81 percent of the costs of municipal police services from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982. Each subsequent fiscal year beginning April 1, 1982, the percentage shall increase by 1 percent per annum until a maximum of 90 percent is reached in the fiscal year April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1991.

Municipalities of 5,000 to 15,000 population which hold R.C.M.P. municipal contracts are to pay 56 percent of the costs of municipal police service from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982. Each subsequent fiscal year, beginning April 1, 1982, the percentage shall increase by 1 percent per annum until the maximum of 60 percent is reached in the fiscal year April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986. Beginning April 1, 1986 the percentage shall increase by 2 percent per annum until the maximum of 70 percent is reached for the fiscal year April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1991. Overtime costs are not included in the above. No municipality shall pay less than was paid in the previous fiscal year.

Chairman's Message

The police and the public whom they serve can expect a major and perhaps painful re-examination of the policing profession in British Columbia commencing this year. The reason is the recession, the depth and length of which cannot at this time be estimated. As a result, police managers in British Columbia, like their counterparts elsewhere, will be faced with some very difficult problems in the 1980's. With the increasing crime rates there is a public expectation that the police should increase activity to counter that trend. In years gone by the police managers would react by requesting an increase in manpower, however, given the financial restraints of today, police managers know that alternative methods must be sought. Serious questions are being raised in every department as to whether the community can really afford the style of policing of the past and whether the same community is ready to accept the alternatives.

Can a community afford to pay policemen today for a multitude of tasks which are not directly a police function? Is it too costly to have policemen attend all vehicle accidents, even minor fender benders? It is easy to say yes, it is too costly, but would you give the same answer if it were your fender? Should a community expect policemen to attend the barking dog complaint? You would be inclined to say no to that except, of course, if it were you that had been awakened at 4:00 a.m. by the barking dog. Let us take a look at more serious examples. Should police investigate a breaking and entering at a business establishment, when that same establishment simply refused in the past to take preventive action in securing the premises? Should police spend valuable time investigating fraudulent cheque cases when the victim himself did not take the precaution of securing proper identification from the culprit? Should the community bear the expense of having police investigate house breaking and thefts when the owner has not even taken the time to record serial numbers or mark his goods for identification before a court?

When police managers are faced with budget restraints put in place by councils or police boards, crime prevention funds are usually the first budget items to be removed. When that happens, of course, crime prevention activities are reduced and the crime cycle starts all over again. Police managers in the last few years have been endeavouring to involve the community on a voluntary basis to assist in police activity. The time is fast approaching when every community will be forced by financial restraints to be more actively involved with their respective police departments, or face the alternatives of higher crime rates or higher policing costs. The choice is not that of the police manager but of the community itself.

The B.C. Police Commission is researching levels of police services currently provided in many communities throughout the province. The results of our studies will be of assistance to police managers in developing standard levels of service which can then be discussed at the community level.

Staff Changes at the B.C. Police Commission

On September 1, 1981 Judge R.S. McQueen resigned his position as chairman of the B.C. Police Commission and returned to the provincial bench. We would like to thank Judge McQueen for his valuable contribution during his term as chairman. The position of chairman in this Commission serves a most important function and we therefore urge the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fill the position without further delay. The duties and functions of the Commission are hampered severely with the absence of a chairman.

There have been changes in both the R.C.M.P. and municipal Inspector secondments with the return of Inspector Lawson Eyman to active duty with the R.C.M.P. at Richmond detachment and the return of Inspector Neil Campbell to the Vancouver City Police Department. We would like to thank both Inspectors for their dedicated service during their secondments to the Commission. Inspector Ken King from the R.C.M.P. and Inspector Hal Jenkins from West Vancouver Police Department have been seconded as our executive officers. We welcome both Inspectors who bring a broad range of experience to the Commission.

The administration staff of the Commission remains the same with Anna Terrana, as administrative assistant, Marnie Styan as senior secretary, Esther Vitalis as secretary, Jeanne La Fleche as information clerk, Stella Macfarlane as research clerk and Journal circulation secretary, Gail Russell as crime prevention secretary, Marilyn Johnson as special projects consultant and Norm Brown as crime prevention co-ordinator.

Workplan—1982/83

Goal No. 1 - The improvement of police standards in British Columbia

Program Objectives	Major Tasks	Time Frame
a) To increase the standards of performance of personnel in municipal police departments	Assess the performance evaluation form recently produced by the B.C. Police Commission and adopted by the majority of municipal police departments	By 1983
b) To conduct audits under section 5 of the Police Act, at the rate of at least two annually among the 12 independent municipal forces in B.C. and to assist by mini-audits individual departments seeking assistance in one or more aspects of their activities	1) Draft and approve policy	Done April 1982
	2) Follow through with Port Moody audit	Done April 1982
	3) Implement draft policy with Matsqui and New Westminster audits	By fall of 1982
	4) Present policy and guidelines to police boards and workshops	By June 1982
	5) Present policy and guidelines to B.C. A.C.P. for comments and input	By December 1982
	6) Circulate policy and guidelines in final form	By March 1983
	7) Conduct two audits	Matsqui: Sept. 82 New Westminster: Nov.82
c) To retain the high degree of reliability of police crime statistics in B.C. by regular Uniform Crime Reporting audits and to train civilians from municipal police departments	1) Conduct UCR audits at municipal police departments	Twelve municipalities audited by March 1983
	2) Conduct UCR workshops for municipal police force civilians	By June 1982

d) To explore different avenues for fuel saving in police vehicles	Collect and collate research recently done on conversion to propane fuel as in Ontario and some American departments	By June 1982
e) To study policy options regarding high speed pursuits	1) Gather statistics re high speed pursuits in B.C.	By June 1982
	2) Consider new guidelines in the light of statistics obtained	By September 1982
	3) Consider recommending alterations to provincial Motor Vehicle Act	By September 1982
f) To research jail deaths	Gather statistics re deaths in jail	Continuing
g) To act as an independent board between police and the public	Hear appeals from the decisions of police boards in relation to decisions rendered under the terms of the discipline code regulations to the Police Act	Continuing
h) To act as an independent board between Private Investigators Registrar and private investigators	Hear appeals from decisions of Registrar of Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act against licensing decisions	Continuing

Goal No. 2 - The improvement of police efficiency

Program Objectives	Major Tasks	Time Frame
a) To identify inefficient use of police manpower which may result from laws, regulations or other outside influences which could be obviated	1) Study experience in other jurisdictions which collect traffic fines as part of annual drivers or motor vehicle licence fees, thus reducing	By September 1982

	police time spent on collections 2) If appropriate, recommend changes in the B.C. legislation	By October 1982
b) To conduct a survey on current levels of service in police agencies	Determine, as a preliminary to further studies, how much financial restraints have limited police services in various municipalities policed by independent forces and by the RCMP	First survey completed by August 1982

Goal No. 3 - The encouragement of public support for police

Program Objectives	Major Tasks	Time Frame
a) To seek the fullest possible understanding of police role in society by citizens at large, to encourage communication between public and the police and to eliminate or reduce points of irritation or misunderstandings	1) Hold regional visits and public meetings in smaller towns, villages and Indian reserves in B.C.	Continuing
	2) Pay tribute annually to outstanding police of all ranks by holding an annual police honours night under the patronage of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor Henry Bell-Irving	Continuing
	3) To encourage co-operation and understanding between police and ethnic minorities by organizing meetings and get-togethers	Continuing
b) To review citizen complaint system	1) Monitor and review general operation of complaints	Continuing

	system in B.C. - Regulations to B.C. Police Act	
	2) Seek information on public understanding and acceptance of the system. Second survey of complainants in the 12 independent forces	By June 1982
	3) Establish a universal form for complaint-taking in the province	In abeyance, pending establishment of new complaint system by amendment to RCMP Act
c) To publish a B.C. Police Journal	Publish four issues of Journal a year. Distribute to all police officers in the province and others in the criminal justice system in B.C. and elsewhere	Summer, Fall, Winter of 1982. Spring of 1983
d) To continue work on victims services to establish support for victims	1) Identify victim service roles operational police officers may perform during attendance at calls for service criminal investigations	1-3: By March 1983
	2) During UCR audits review operational files for documentation of action taken by investigators in victims services role	
	3) Make victims service role subject of questionnaire used during interviews of section 5 audits of municipal police departments	

	4) Establish policy on victims service	By March 1983
e) To contribute to public confidence in the responsiveness of police agencies to victimization and to encourage such responsiveness	1) Establish a program of research re victims services and the elderly in accordance with general victims services policy and resources of the Commission 2) Focus on sensitizing police to the problems of victims services and the elderly through the dissemination of research findings 3) Through a program of action based on research findings, assist elderly victims of crime in obtaining full and appropriate community support	1-3: 8/12 weeks following ratification of general victims services policy by Commission
f) To assist the Ministry of the Attorney General in obtaining and disseminating information on policing costs in the province of B.C.	Provide such consultation as the Ministry, in conjunction with the Commission, considers necessary for accomplishing the goal	Continuing

Goal No. 4 - The development of better communication and activity between B.C. Police Commission, and the Ministry, boards, agencies, etc.

Program Objectives	Major Tasks	Time Frame
a) To work closely with Police Academy to increase communication	1) Distribute to executive of B.C. Police Commission a calendar of events at the Academy and encourage participation	Monthly

	2) Present outstanding students with a suitable memento and/or letters of recognition	As required
	3) Participate in annual meeting of the B.C. Association of Chiefs of Police at the Academy	October 1982
	4) Actively participate in training officers meetings	Monthly
	5) Formally and informally attend classes to ensure that students understand the role and functions of the B.C. Police Commission	Continuing
b) To keep in close contact with municipal police board members	1) Visit regularly monthly meetings of police boards by two teams of one commissioner and one executive officer; each team to visit one board meeting each month	Continuing
	2) Continue to sponsor an annual meeting of 12 municipal police boards	June 1982
c) To increase activities and communications with B.C. Association of Chiefs of Police	1) Attend B.C.A.C.P. meetings	Continuing
	2) Provide activity reports to the B.C.A.C.P.	Continuing
	3) Seek out problem areas of concern to the B.C.A.C.P. and offer assistance to the B.C.A.C.P. to solutions of those problems	Continuing
	4) Increase liaison with President	Immediate

d) To keep in contact with B.C. Federation of Police Officers	1) Meet with executive of 12 locals	Immediate
	2) Encourage meetings of B.C. Federation of Police Officers with executive of B.C. Police Commission	Continuing
e) To develop better communication with Attorney General, ADM/Police Services, R.C.M.P.	1) Arrange frequent personal contacts with the Attorney General	Immediate
	2) Set a regular schedule of meetings with ADM/Police Services to examine respective roles and activities	Immediate
	3) Increase liaison with CO "E" Division R.C.M.P.	Immediate

Goal No. 5 - The preparation and circulation of crime statistics

Program Objectives	Major Tasks	Time Frame
a) To provide an adequate profile of the policing function in the province by collecting information about policing ensuring that such information can be retrieved and relayed with a minimum of delay and familiarizing user-groups with the kinds of information available and procedures for obtaining them	1) Conduct an assessment of the information needs of the Commission and other user-groups 2) Examine available crime and police statistics in the light of above needs assessment for the purpose of determining the need for additional statistical information and eliminating redundant information currently collected 3) Review present procedure for retrieving and compiling needed information	1-3: By July 1982

	and make changes as necessary to increase efficiency 4) Establish procedures for the collection of data presently unavailable 5) Familiarize members of the Commission and other user-groups with existing information and procedures for obtaining them	4-5: By July 1982

Goal No. 6 - Police Training

Program Objectives	Major Task	Time Frame
a) To continue to provide a quality program for the training of all new municipal police constables at the B.C. Police Academy	Courses held as per calendar*	April 1982/March 1983
b) To provide advanced programs for all existing constables and police officers	Courses held as per calendar*	April 1982/March 1983
c) To hold seminars on B.C. legislation re police services	Seminars held as per calendar*	April 1982/March 1983
d) To run an assessment centre for the assessment of police officers in the province	Dates shown in calendar*	April 1982/March 1983

Goal No. 7 - Crime prevention

Program Objectives	Major Tasks	Time Frame
a) To encourage, assist and propagate crime prevention programs throughout the prov.	Supply literature to interested groups and police departments and detachments	Continuing

* B.C. Police Academy 1982/83 calendar

b) To encourage the government to continue to financially support crime prevention programs in the province	Meet with Attorney General and ADM/Police Services to ensure funds are budgeted for the administration of crime prevention programs	Immediate and continuing
c) To collect, research and disseminate crime prevention programs effective in other jurisdictions	1) Correspond with proper parties to ensure the availability of literature pertinent to crime prevention programs in other places	Continuing
	2) Research programs' feasibility and assess their need at the local level	As necessary
	3) When deemed necessary, disseminate the information to interested people, detachments departments	As necessary
d) To encourage municipal police boards and departments to budget for crime prevention funds	Keep in contact with such people to ensure that crime prevention funds are budgeted for in various municipalities	Continuing
e) To continue to actively support the B.C. Crime Prevention Committee	1) Participate in meetings of the B.C. Crime Prevention Committee	Continuing
	2) Advise and inform committee members when necessary	As necessary

B.C. Police Academy

As submitted by John Post, Director, B.C. Police Academy

The objective of the Police Academy is to meet the training needs of British Columbia's police community. In view of the technological, sociological and statutory trends of change it would be ludicrous to say that our efforts have satisfied our ambitious goals.

Nineteen-eighty-one was a year of development, experimentation and instruction. Courses with new content were introduced, new adult teaching methodologies were experimented with and many novices were introduced to their new profession through innovative recruit course instruction.

In terms of quantity the Academy produced 17,100 student training days in the recruit training program and 4,271 student days in the advanced training area. The Research, Development and Assessment section processed 150 prospective municipal constables and 112 promotional candidates through the assessment centre as a service to the B.C. municipal police community.

Recruit Training Programs

During the 1981/82 fiscal year the number of recruits for the Block I training program was 50 percent higher than the previous year. Should monetary restraints cause a decrease in municipal hiring during 1982/83, the Academy will still have to accommodate double classes of recruits through the completion of the basic training program and the general or upper levels program until at least 1984.

The upper level Blocks of recruit training proved problematic as there was an urgent need to review and upgrade course content. A moratorium could not be implemented because of the ongoing nature of the program. In view of the urgency for change, the process of revamping course content was completed in stages over a period of one and a half years. The feedback from both students and clients indicates that the new course content is rewarding and worthwhile.

The physical training section has become increasingly sophisticated this year. The Academy joined other divisions of the Institute in acquiring the services of an enthusiastic education expert. Doug Farenholtz possesses the academic credentials and practical background to give the Academy's physical education programs increased credibility. Mr. Farenholtz is also committed to the development of maintenance programs of the serving police officers.

The exemption and challenge procedures (to test candidates for the municipal forces with adequate previous police experience to render them qualified or certified respectively) are appropriately

utilized by the municipal police services. Fifteen candidates wrote the one-day exemption examination and ten participated in the three-day challenge procedure.

A close assessment of these processes (from the Academy's perspective and that of the examinees and employers) has proven that the exam and challenge process are valid in measuring the competence of the prospective candidates. The process ensures that standard prerequisities for the municipal constable categories have been attained.

Firearms training in this program is extensive and costly. The most expensive component is the acquisition of ammunition. To offset exhorbitant costs, the Academy has recently begun to manufacture its own ammunition. This should reflect in savings and a relaxation of austerity measures regarding ammunition.

Last year mention was made of the revamping of the driver training program. The results have been good. Other police academies have sent their staff to study the new program. Their comments have been flattering and the results satisfactory.

Advanced Training Program

This was the second year that this section presented a full and maximum slate of courses. 'Maximum' means that the scheduling of advanced courses and the aggregate of 'training seats' the calendar creates are based on field needs and manpower availability. So the advanced training programs are designed to maximize the enrolment from our clients' viewpoint.

Many new courses were inaugurated during the 1981/82 fiscal year. They dealt with major criminal investigations, upgrading the senior investigators on the latest techniques, investigative aids and legal precedents; negotiating with barricaded persons or hostage takers and psychological profiling among others. These were offered in addition to workshops and seminars on current policy issues.

The Academy also took responsibility for the training and retraining of breathalyzer operators. This was done with the assistance of the R.C.M. Police and the Vancouver City analyst. Previously the R.C.M. Police and the Vancouver City analyst had carried out this task but could no longer meet the ever increasing demand for qualifying breathalyzer operators.

In general, the feedback on the advanced training courses is gratifying. Unique programs were experimented with. A particular highlight was a three-week program concerning all aspects of juvenile delinquency and its treatment. Police shared the classroom with social workers, counsellors and others. The Canadian Police College shared

in the development and delivery of this course.

The new "Constables' Advanced Program" was also well received by the students who all had a minimum of seven years of police experience. After a year and a half moratorium on the Police Officers Advanced Training Program and an extensive curriculum development process the new program was successfully launched.

Research, Development and Assessment

The research and development areas were added to the assessment services in September of 1981. After completing a reliability study of the assessment process in 1980, with satisfactory results, a validity study had to be initiated without interrupting the existing services provided by the assessment centre to municipal police forces. The service consists of testing prospective personnel as well as serving members for promotional purposes. The gathering of data required to carry out this complicated project has begun. Results may be available by the end of 1982 or early in 1983. The Academy is fortunate to have Mr. Keith Taylor, formerly chief planner for the Calgary police service, heading this section. He is academically qualified to undertake and supervise the research involved in this project. Another assessment centre assignment is to develop a credit educational program for the police community which complements and dove-tails with the programs administered by the Canadian Police College.

Another mandate is to create a greater awareness of the police career with counsellors and teachers in the secondary school system. Students can then be properly counselled about educational programs which might complement their policing aspirations. As part of this program, a disaster simulation was organized in conjunction with other divisions of the Justice Institute. Hundreds of highschool students attended to learn the function and relationship of public emergency service. The critiques were pleasing to those who had organized this event. Plans are underway to host a similar event next year.

A project nearing completion is the development of a course outline for all blocks of recruit training. The course outline will ensure continuity when new seconded instructors relieve those returning to their departments. The course content subdivides curriculum into specific and identifiable courses with clear statements of objectives and balances and synchronizes the teaching and quality content in the various sections of the Academy.

Research and development provides numerous services to municipal forces. One of these is the development, supervision and correction of promotional examinations. Many departments have taken advantage of this service. Clients and examinees are pleased with the improved professional aspect this service has brought to the promotional examination. Another service is consulting and assisting police managers

who are creating administrative or unique supervisory positions in their departments to improve the quality of police management.

Considering the progress we have made in 1981, it seems not immodest to strive for similar success in 1982.

Crime Statistics

B.C. Totals

The 1981 Uniform Crime Reports for British Columbia showed a total of 347,575 Criminal Code offences (excluding drug and traffic C.C. offences), an increase of 9.2 percent over the 1980 total of 318,282. The B.C. crime rate (number of crimes per 1,000 people), based on a population figure of 2,744,467 was 126.6. The number of crimes in 1981 was 31.6 percent higher than in 1976, while the B.C. population increased 11.3 percent in that period, according to preliminary figures released by Statistics Canada.

Crimes against the Person

Collectively, crimes against the person - homicide and attempted murder, sexual offences, assaults, and robbery - increased 5.9 percent in volume during 1981 and represented 8.4 percent of Criminal Code offences. Homicide rose 2.8 percent (from 104 to 107); attempted murders, 19.1 percent (from 99 to 118); sexual offences, 12.9 percent (from 1,948 to 2,201); assaults, 3.9 percent (from 22,781 to 23,688); and robbery, 16.9 percent (from 2,649 to 3,099). The volume of crimes against the person increased 44.2 percent since 1976, and the crime rate for crimes against the person was up 29.6 percent over 1976.

Crimes against Property

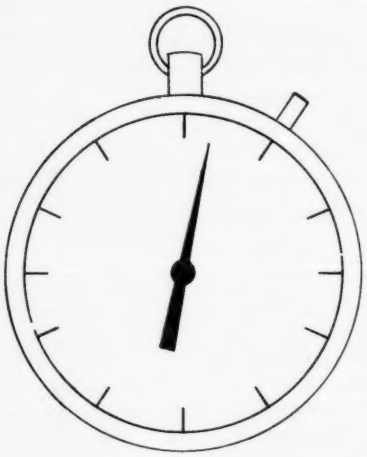
The property crimes of breaking and entering and theft, theft of motor vehicles, theft over $ 200 and under $ 200, possession of stolen property, and frauds, were up 10.6 percent in 1981, and represented 62.4 percent of Criminal Code offences. (Note: arson is not included in this figure.) B & E's and theft, i.e. burglary, increased 14.5 percent (from 46,786 to 53,573); motor vehicle theft, 9.6 percent (from 12,376 to 13,573); theft over $ 200, 28.7 percent (from 31,060 to 39,999); theft under, 3.3 percent (from 86,398 to 89,280); possession of stolen property, 10.8 percent (from 2,499 to 2,771); and frauds, 4.8 percent (from 17,160 to 17,985).

In terms of volume, property crimes increased 30.8 percent over 1976, and the crime rate for property was up 17.5 percent over the 1976 figure.

Other Criminal Code Offences

In the category of Other Criminal Code offences prostitution was down 62.8 percent (from 70 in 1980 to 26 in 1981); gaming and betting was down 49.0 percent (from 51 to 26); offensive weapons was up 13.3 percent (from 2,192 to 2,484); and others (such as wilful damage, disturbing the peace, obstructing an officer, arson, and others) increased 7.0 percent (from 92,109 to 98,645).

B.C. CRIME CLOCK
1981



one
CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCE
every 1.5 minutes

one
VIOLENT CRIME
every 18 minutes

one
MURDER OR ATTEMPT
every 39 hours

one
SEXUAL OFFENCE
every 4 hours

one
ASSAULT
every 22 minutes

one
ROBBERY
every 3 hours

one
PROPERTY CRIME
every 2.4 minutes

one
BURGLARY
every 10 minutes

one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every 39 minutes

one
THEFT (over and under 200)
every 4 minutes

one
POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY
every 3 hours

one
FRAUD
every 29 minutes

one
OTHER C.C. OFFENCE
every 5 minutes

NOTE: This mode of display is intended to indicate the relative frequency of offences and is not intended to convey their frequency of submission. Criminal Code Offence refers to total Criminal Code offences excluding drug and traffic. Violent crime refers to crimes against the person.

In aggregate, Other Criminal Code offences increased 7.1 percent, making up 29.1 percent* of C.C. offences.

Drug Offences

Drug offences increased 8.2 percent in 1981, from 11,215 to 12,144. Cannabis (marijuana) offences accounted for 87.2 percent of total drug offences.

Other Offences

Other Federal Statute offences totalled 4,306, a decrease of 5.6 percent; Provincial Statute offences totalled 33,165, an increase of 17.1 percent; Municipal offences totalled 16,601, an increase of 4.5 percent. The number recorded for State of Intoxication in a Public Place indicated a 15.0 percent decrease in this category, from 55,858 in 1980 to 47,431 in 1981.

Grand Total

The grand total (total Criminal Code offences plus drug offences, Other Federal Statute offences, Provincial and Municipal offences) increased 9.3 percent (from 378,249** in 1980 to 413,791 in 1981).

Clearance Rates

The clearance rate in 1981 for crimes against the person was 67.6 percent; for property crimes, 22.8 percent; for Other Criminal Code offences, 32.1 percent; for total Criminal Code offences, 29.3 percent. The corresponding clearance rates for 1980 were 70.7 percent, 24.1 percent, 33.5 percent, and 30.9 percent respectively.

Persons Charged

The number of adults charged for total Criminal Code offences was 44,956 (an increase of 5.8 percent); the number of adults charged in the 'grand total' was 64,635 (an increase of 4.4 percent).

The number of juveniles charged for total Criminal Code offences was 13,219 (an increase of 9.4 percent); the number of juveniles informally dealt with in this category was 7,626, down from 8,253 in 1980. The number of juveniles charged in the 'grand total' was 16,318 (an increase of 9.2 percent); informally dealt with 9,405, down from the 1980 total of 10,050.

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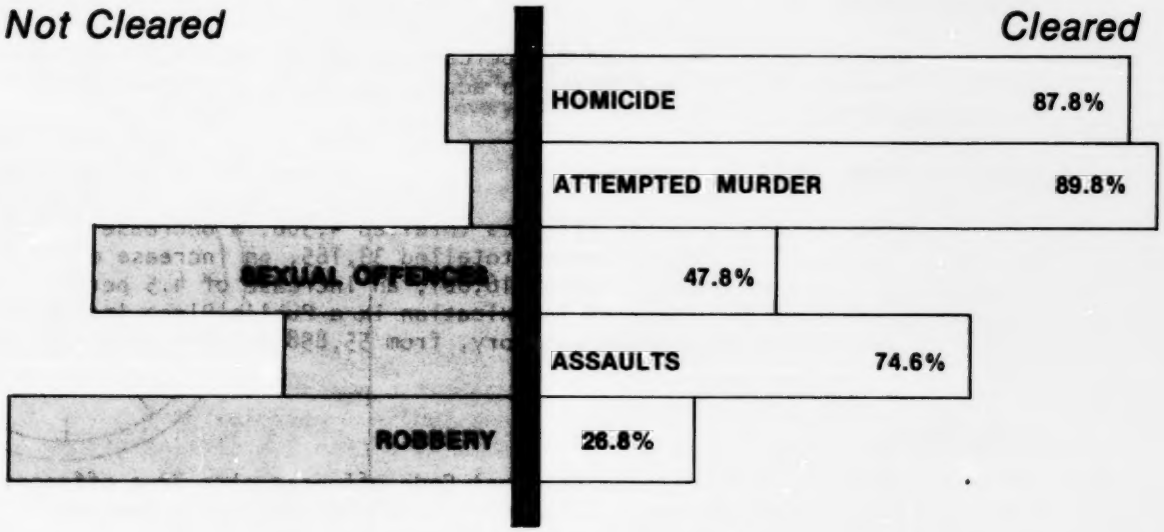
* Figures are taken to the first decimal place and may not total 100 percent

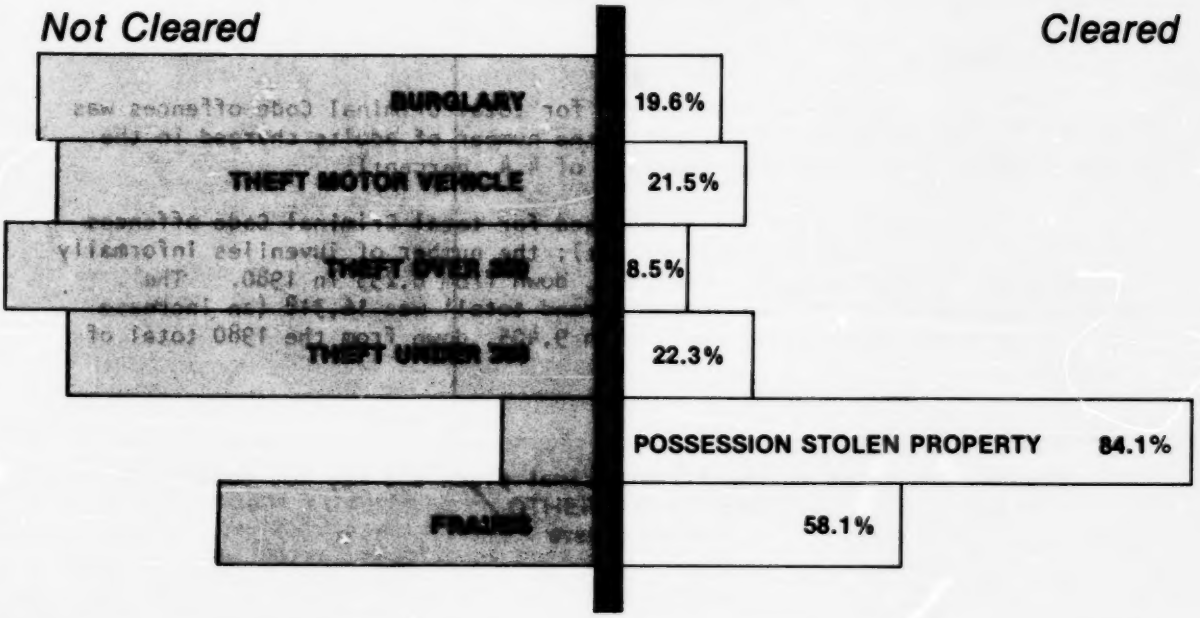
** Adjusted figure

B.C. CRIME CLEARANCE RATES 1981

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS



CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY



Traffic

The number of persons charged with Traffic offences totalled 321,935, an increase of 11.8 percent over 1980.

The following table shows some of the traffic data for 1980 and 1981.

	1981	1980	% Difference
Driving while impaired[1]	25,355	23,007[2]	10.2
Traffic accidents	149,947	146,302	2.4
Persons killed	821	784	4.7
Persons injured	35,538	35,000	1.5

There were 283 accidents in British Columbia in which fatalities occurred where the driver(s) had been drinking (an increase of 39.4 percent over the 203 in 1980) and 10,829 non-fatal accidents where the driver(s) had been drinking, compared with 10,256 in 1980 (up 5.5 percent).

Police Use of Firearms

The Commission is required, under the Police Act, to receive a report on the number of shots fired by police officers on duty. In 1980, there was a total of 111 shots fired by 66 police officers. In 1981, 123 shots were fired by 67 police officers. Seventy-six shots were fired by 37 members of municipal police departments; 47 shots were fired by 30 members of the R.C.M.P.

Revolvers accounted for 97 of the shots fired in 1981; shotguns accounted for 15; gas guns accounted for 11. One hundred and twenty-two of the shots fired were fired intentionally, while one was fired unintentionally. No one was killed; four persons were injured; 15 animals were killed. Property damage totalled approximately $ 1,000.

The Police Firearms' Regulations set specific instructions about the type of firearms and ammunition allowed; the terms under which a firearm may be carried; the use of firearms; and, within the report on number of shots, the terms under which firearms may be used. Copies of the Regulations are available, upon request, from the B.C. Police Commission.

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1 Number of offences
2 Adjusted figure

B.C. MUNICIPAL CRIME TREND COMPARISONS

Municipality	Population[1] 1981	No. of Crimes[2] 1980	1981	% Change	Crime Rate[3] 1981	Police Strength[4]	Pop. Police[5] Ratio	Caseload per Member
* Vancouver	414,281	57,842	61,664	6.6	148.8	998	415.1	61.7
Surrey	147,138	17,663	18,925	7.1	128.6	192	766.3	98.5
Burnaby	136,494	15,262	16,026	5.0	117.4	210	649.9	76.3
Richmond	96,154	9,837	10,087	2.5	104.9	127	757.1	79.4
* Saanich	78,710	5,356	4,931	-7.9	62.6	115	684.4	42.8
* Delta	74,692	6,143	6,994	13.8	93.6	120	622.4	58.2
Prince George	67,559	10,658	11,046	3.6	163.5	97	696.4	113.8
North Vancouver District	65,367	4,939	5,752	16.4	88.0	77	848.9	74.7
* Victoria	64,379	10,482	11,854	13.0	184.1	157	410.0	75.5
Kamloops	64,048	8,847	10,428	17.8	162.8	92	696.1	113.3
Coquitlam	61,077	5,299	5,863	10.6	95.9	70	872.5	83.7
Kelowna	59,196	7,664	8,632	12.6	145.8	63	939.6	137.0
Nanaimo	47,069	6,613	8,267	25.0	175.6	61	771.6	135.5
Langley Twsp.	44,617	3,462	3,499	1.0	78.4	55	811.2	63.6
* Matsqui	42,001	3,800	4,566	20.1	108.7	56	750.0	81.5
Chilliwack	40,642	5,205	5,598	7.5	137.7	54	752.6	103.6
* New Westminster	38,550	7,147	6,414	-10.2	166.3	94	410.1	68.2

1. Population figures are preliminary figures for 1981 released by Statistics Canada.
2. "Crimes" means "Criminal Code Offences" excluding Drug offences and Traffic C.C. offences.
3. "Crime Rate" means number of Criminal Code offences per 1000 population.
4. Number of sworn members as of December 31, 1981.
5. Population divided by police strength.

* Municipalities with independent police departments; all others listed have municipal contracts with the RCMP.

Municipality	Population[1] 1981	No. of Crimes[2] 1980	1981	% Change	Crime Rate[3] 1981	Police Strength[4]	Pop. Police[5] Ratio	Caseload per Member
* West Vancouver	35,728	3,165	3,143	-0.6	87.9	65	549.6	48.3
North Vancouver City	33,952	4,251	5,099	19.9	150.1	44	771.6	115.8
Maple Ridge	32,232	4,257	4,181	-1.7	129.7	45	716.2	92.9
Port Coquitlam	27,535	2,099	3,075	2.5	111.6	33	834.3	93.1
Penticton	23,181	3,085	4,084	32.3	176.1	27	858.5	151.2
Mission	20,056	2,251	2,772	23.1	138.2	26	771.3	106.6
Vernon	19,987	3,820	4,434	16.0	221.8	28	713.8	158.3
Port Alberni	19,892	2,687	3,070	14.2	154.3	29	685.9	105.8
North Cowichan	18,210	1,416	1,725	21.8	94.7	20	910.5	86.2
* Oak Bay	16,990	977	976	-0.1	57.4	23	738.7	42.4
Prince Rupert	16,197	3,565	4,116	15.4	254.1	31	522.4	132.7
Cranbrook	15,915	2,342	2,512	7.2	157.8	28	568.3	89.7
* Esquimalt[6]	15,870	1,508	1,673	10.9	105.4	26	610.3	64.3
Campbell River	15,832	2,903	3,463	19.2	218.7	25	633.2	138.5
Langley City	15,124	2,565	2,608	1.6	172.4	20	756.2	130.4
* Port Moody	14,917	1,615	1,504	-6.8	100.8	28	532.7	53.7
Fort St. John	13,891	2,785	2,910	4.4	209.4	25	555.6	116.4
White Rock	13,550	1,535	1,634	6.4	120.5	19	713.1	86.0
Powell River	13,423	1,598	1,556	-2.6	115.9	19	706.4	81.8
Kitimat	12,814	1,655	1,977	19.4	154.2	16	800.8	123.5
Abbotsford	12,745	1,571	1,630	3.7	127.8	17	749.7	95.8

6. Esquimalt force has a total strength of 43 members, with 26 members assigned to police and 17 members assigned to fire duties.

Municipality	Population[1] 1981	No. of Crimes[2] 1980	1981	% Change	Crime Rate[3] 1981	Police Strength[4]	Pop. Police[5] Ratio	Caseload per Member
Dawson Creek	11,373	2,641	2,687	1.7	236.2	20	568.6	134.3
Terrace	10,914	1,996	2,505	25.5	229.5	19	574.4	131.8
Salmon Arm	10,780	1,477	1,482	0.3	137.4	12	898.3	123.5
Squamish	10,272	1,157	1,356	17.1	132.0	17	604.2	79.7
* Central Saanich	9,890	852	858	0.7	86.7	13	760.7	66.0
Trail	9,599	1,041	1,112	6.8	115.8	16	599.9	69.5
* Nelson	9,143	967	1,318	36.2	144.1	16	571.4	82.3
Courtenay	8,992	1,591	1,640	3.0	182.3	11	817.4	149.0
Williams Lake	8,362	2,194	2,247	2.4	268.7	15	557.4	149.8
Quesnel	8,240	1,361	1,884	38.4	228.6	15	549.3	125.6
Sidney	7,946	750	798	6.4	100.4	10	794.6	79.8
Summerland	7,473	424	527	24.2	70.5	6	1245.5	87.8
Kimberley	7,375	629	654	3.9	88.6	9	819.4	72.6
Castlegar	6,902	962	1,057	9.8	153.1	10	690.2	105.7
Comox	6,607	529	648	22.4	98.0	5	1321.4	129.6
Merritt	6,110	1,000	1,022	2.2	167.2	9	678.8	113.5
Mackenzie	5,890	729	770	5.6	130.7	8	736.2	96.2
Total	2,095,883	258,169	281,253	8.9	134.1	3,443	608.7	81.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reports, police departments, RCMP.

POLICE STRENGTH STATISTICS[1]

1976 - 1981

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	% Change over 1976
Federal (RCMP & H.Q. Admin.)	516	584	695	700	701	718	39.1
Provincial (RCMP)	1247	1283	1331	1369	1397	1473	18.1
Municipal (RCMP)	1414	1542	1596	1625	1687	1754	24.0
12 Independent Municipal	1560	1584	1590	1611	1654	1684	7.9
Total Police	4737	4993	5212	5305	5439	5629	18.8
Total Police excluding Federal	4221	4409	4517	4605	4738	4911	16.3

Source: RCMP and police department reports.

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1 Police strength figures represent authorized strength as of December 31.

The Police and the Public

"The ability of the Police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police existence, actions, behaviour and the ability of the Police to secure and maintain public respect."

Sir Robert Peel, founder
of the modern police system
in Britain in 1822

The vital importance of mutual respect between police and public and the necessary public support of policemen which flows from that attitude has been said often but it cannot be said too often. History shows that when this essential aspect of policing loses support there can be only harmful results.

Policemen are not set above the public. They are themselves members of the public, and although they are granted a few special powers, they remain, in essence, citizen-policemen, differing from the rest of us only in that they devote their full time to preservation of peace and good order.

The average citizen recognizes that policemen deserve his willing co-operation and, at times, his active assistance.

That recognition will be more widespread as knowledge of police responsibilities and policing problems becomes more widely known in the community.

The British Columbia Police Commission has two major responsibilities in this area, one to the police and one to the general public.

For the police there is a broad program of studies at the British Columbia Police Academy, a set of province-wide standards for police dress, deportment and general policies and, last year as in previous years, numerous seminars where police and concerned citizens are brought together to seek solutions to problems.

It is less easy for the Commission to carry the message of mutual dependence to the general public. Most people are busy with their own affairs. Under ordinary circumstances they do not have to call on the police for help and they do not feel much need to be informed about police work and police problems. A vague and generalized approval seems sufficient contribution to them. However, the Commission seeks to speak to as many as will listen. Police work in this province is, in our opinion, generally at a high level of professionalism and it is important that as many people as possible should be informed. Meetings of public bodies, including police boards, lectures and speeches to interested citizen groups and the dissemination of information through the B.C. Police Journal are among the

methods of informing the public.

A new development by the Police Commission during the period of record was the initiation of a system of regular Regional Visits to the municipal and provincial R.C.M.P. detachments in towns, hamlets and Indian reserves in the province. The visits by commission staff members feature public meetings at which local municipal council representatives, police detachment management staff, interested public bodies and the general public are invited to attend and air any complaints, praise or suggestions for new directions in relation to their community's policing.

Three regions were covered in this period -- the East Kootenay district (8 meetings), Central Vancouver Island (6 meetings, and West Central B.C. (5 meetings). There were also individual meetings in Quesnel and Bella Coola Indian Reserve.

In view of budget restrictions, public meetings will probably be reduced in the current fiscal year but the Commission will continue to visit communities policed by the R.C.M.P. for discussions with detachment heads and municipal council members.

A disturbing development of 1981 was a perceived increase in racist incidents in the Lower Mainland region of B.C. In this connection, the Commission convened a meeting of all police chiefs and detachment heads of the area with organizations representing visible ethnic minorities. The purpose was to increase regular and frequent exchange of information between police forces and the members of ethnic minorities. There was agreement that there should be liaison arrangements made within individual municipalities rather than the formation of a regional or provincial police-ethnic advisory body.

Citizen Complaints

British Columbia's public complaint system, enacted in 1975, has since formed the basis for similar legislation in other jurisdictions. It provides for the right of any citizen to have a complaint against a policeman dealt with. A process of four stages is provided: the first, an attempt to resolve the matter informally, provided the complaint is not so serious that it is required to be dealt with immediately as a criminal investigation. Approximately eighty percent of citizen complaints are resolved informally. If informal resolution fails, there may be a formal request for police investigation, and, in some cases, a police disciplinary hearing. The complaining citizen has the right to carry his complaint beyond the police inquiry stage to citizen bodies, first the local police board and finally the B.C. Police Commission.

During 1981, a Supreme Court of Canada decision made uncertain provincial authority regarding public complaints against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Amendments to the federal R.C.M.P. Act have been prepared, which envisage a joint federal-provincial review system for public complaints regarding this force, but at time of writing the amendments have not yet been brought before Parliament. In the interim, the B.C. Police Commission continues to monitor these complaints but the section of the B.C. Police Act, which provides that the Attorney General may order a public enquiry as a final stage of the R.C.M.P. process, is in abeyance. It is hoped that this unsatisfactory situation will be resolved during the present session of the federal Parliament.

During the interim period, the Commission has withheld implementation of a universal complaint form for both independent and R.C.M.P. forces in B.C.

A second survey of public acceptance of the present complaint system was commenced by the Commission in January, 1982.

The Commission, this year as previously, is concerned that public knowledge of the complaint provisions of the B.C. Police Act are not widely understood by the general public and that there may be insufficient public confidence in the system. Another concern is that the Act provides no effective method of screening trivial and vexatious complaints from the system, and this sometimes results in unnecessary investigations, the cost of which is passed along to the taxpayers who pay for the policemen.

The complaint system, together with all other sections of the B.C. Police Act, are now under review by a departmental committee under Commission chairmanship.

The number of complaints registered during 1981 was lower than the previous year. There were 579 complaints against R.C.M.P. officers, compared with 652 in 1980 and 297 against municipal forces, compared with 305.

Three appeals were made to police boards from municipal force discipline court procedures during 1981. Two of these were further appealed to the B.C. Police Commission.

Further complaint statistics are contained in the following charts.

An additional comment in this year's report concerns the number of citizen complaints as compared with the number of police-citizen contacts during the year.

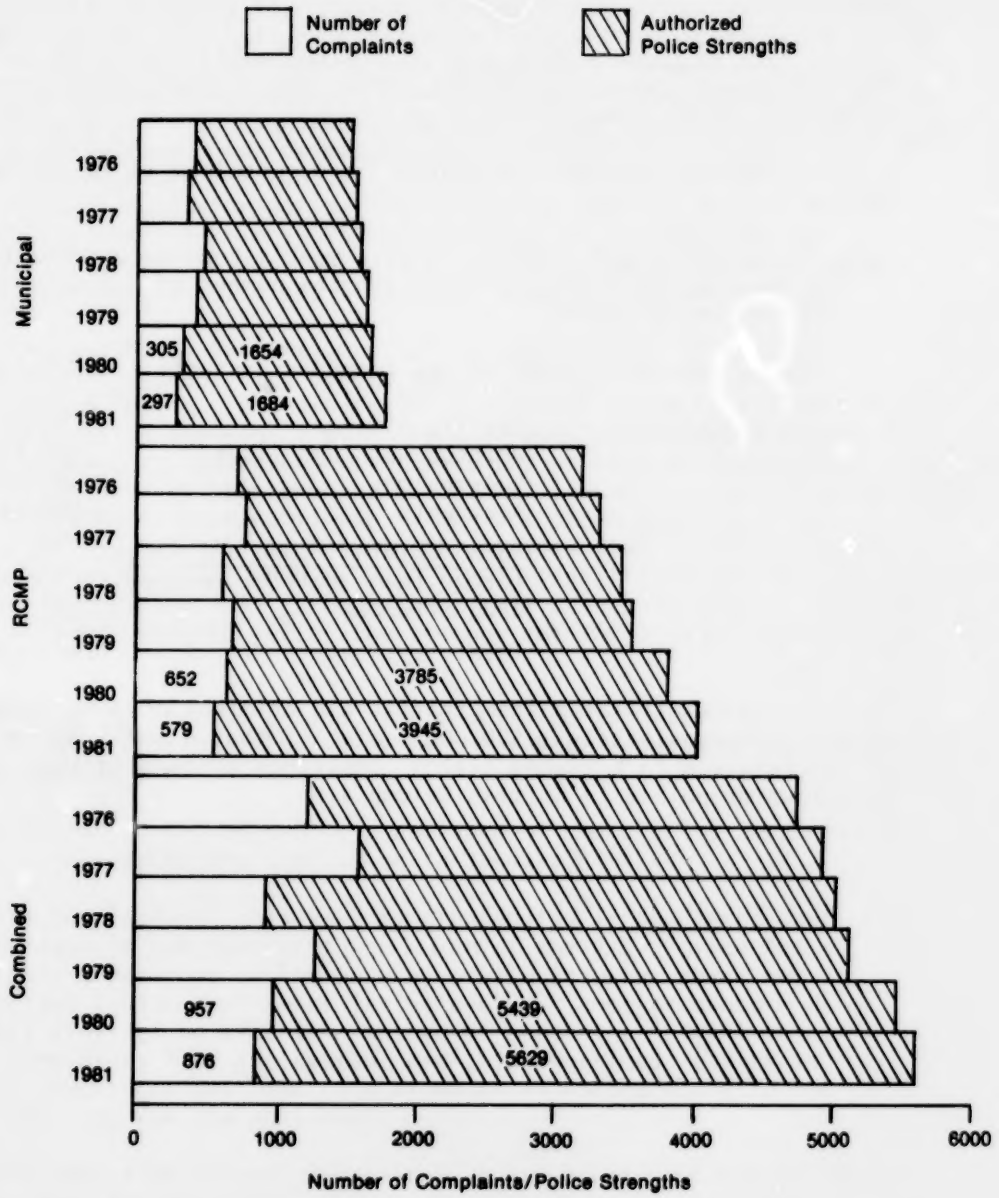
An example of some of the recorded contacts is as follows:

TRAFFIC	Traffic offences	784,514
	Written warnings issued	122,252
	Suspensions	12,166
	Accidents	149,947
	Total Criminal Code offences (other than traffic) including drug offences	413,791
	Total.	1,482,670

It is estimated from traffic and criminal offence records totalling approximately 1,500,000 contacts, that a small percentage of .07 resulted in citizens filing complaints concerning the behaviour of police in British Columbia.

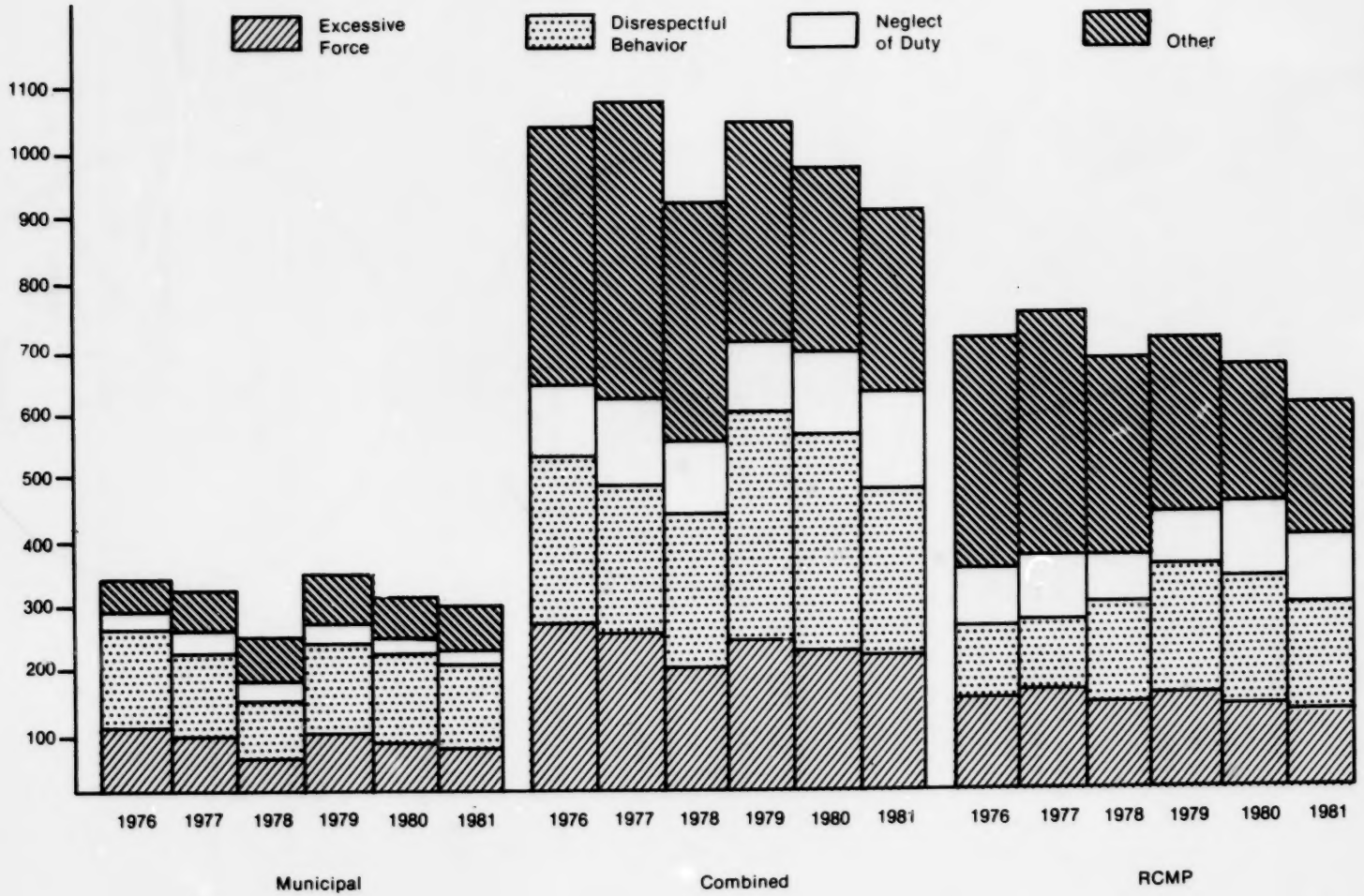
TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE TO TOTAL STRENGTH OF FORCE

MUNICIPAL, RCMP, AND COMBINED
1976 - 1981



TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE BY TYPE OF COMPLAINT

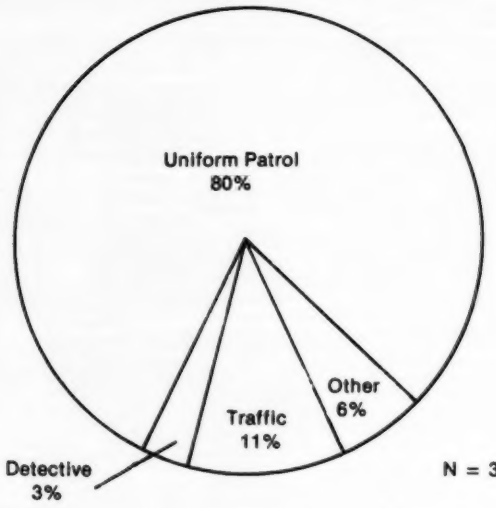
MUNICIPAL, COMBINED, AND RCMP
1976 - 1981



NUMBER AND TYPES OF POLICE INVOLVED IN CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

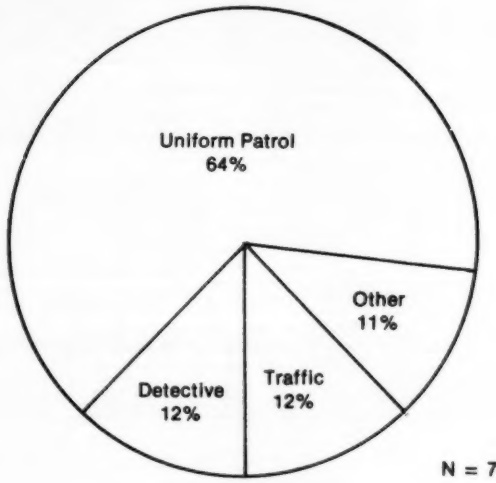
MUNICIPAL, RCMP, AND COMBINED

1981



MUNICIPAL

N = 379



RCMP

N = 757

COMBINED

N = 1136

* BECAUSE OF ROUNDING, PERCENTAGES MAY NOT ALWAYS EQUAL 100%

Crime Prevention

The growth and evaluation of crime prevention programs and practices has continued to be a major concern of the B.C. Police Commission in 1981. A full-time crime prevention co-ordinator is on staff in order to assist various police forces and detachments in building and administering crime prevention projects. Resource and consultative services for crime prevention are centred in the Commission main office.

A major portion of crime prevention effort has involved the enhancement of police and community program co-operation. Once again, business service clubs and the community at large have contributed to many programs started by local police departments and detachments. Some of the contributors include: Chamber of Commerce, Block Parents, Chinese Benevolent Association, Municipal Councils and many other organizations and individuals.

Crime Prevention Committee

The B.C. Police Commission's Crime Prevention Committee was set up to assist police and various communities to develop preventive programs according to their specific needs and abilities. The Crime Prevention Committee consists of a chairman, the crime prevention co-ordinator, a secretary and members of municipal forces as well as R.C.M.P. area crime prevention co-ordinators. Also represented on the committee are the provincial Attorney General's Ministry, the Solicitor General of Canada and the Co-ordinated Law Enforcement Unit.

Through 1981, this committee received and considered many worthwhile projects wholly or partially shared with the community at large. Some projects were wholly supported, while others received "seed" funding to help them get started and prove their effectiveness to the community in the prevention of crime. This demonstrated co-operation of police and community is a major objective of the committee as it is recognized as being vital to the success of crime prevention and the containment of public costs.

Also in 1981 the committee completed efforts to set up central distribution of crime prevention resource materials through the province. After a number of years of effort by various committee members, the written material is now standardized for use by all police forces and is available through the Crime Prevention Unit of the B.C. Police Commission.

Goals of the Crime Prevention Committee

1. To reinforce the fact that crime prevention has always been and will be an inherent part of the peace officers' role;

2. To encourage the activities of the community in their own crime prevention efforts;

3. To generate effective government support and commitment to crime prevention at all levels of government;

4. To develop ways of evaluating the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts and of predicting future crime and social trends;

5. To give more attention to the Native people and their problems and concerns; and

6. To establish crime prevention priorities and to allocate resources accordingly.

Crime Prevention Association

The B.C. Crime Prevention Association is now in its fifth year of operation, having been incorporated in April, 1978 with the support of the B.C. Police Commission, to further the cause of crime prevention in the province. The Association has, in its constitution, specific objectives relating to crime prevention - the promotion of agency operation, the improvement of capabilities, the encouragement of the co-ordination of resources, and the development of province-wide training programs. The Assocation membership is made up of representatives from both municipal police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from all areas of the province, united in the common purpose of crime prevention.

The members of the Association have been involved in many seminars, workshops and projects. Aside from their own major seminar in October, the Assocation has sent representation to the Canadian Chiefs of Police conference in Edmonton and the International Crime Prevention Practitioners' conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Members of the Association have made themselves available for many speaking engagements and training sessions for both police and community.

The Association is looking forward to continued co-operation with the B.C. Police Commission, and expansion of its role of service to the police community and the public at large. There are many people in the province who have much to contribute to the art of crime prevention; the Association hopes to reach those people and utilize their expertise.

Provincial Crime Prevention Seminar

In October of 1981, the B.C. Crime Prevention Association held the annual Provincial Crime Prevention Seminar for members of the Association. Ninety-seven officers participated from around the province.

The key-note speaker was Deputy Commissioner T. Venner, Commanding Officer "E" Division. The key-note address was "New Directions in Crime

Prevention for Policing Services" and this theme was followed throughout most of the deliberations and discussions.

Highlight of a very stimulating seminar was an address by Robin Bourne, Assistant Deputy Minister, Police Services, Ministry of Attorney General. After making a speech regarding community crime prevention policy, Mr. Bourne went on to talk about new initiatives in the Ministry of the Attorney General.

B.C. Police Commission Crime Prevention Fund

In 1981, funds were disbursed to a variety of sources. Projects ranged from the target hardening variety such as Neighbourhood Watch, Range Patrol, Block Parent, etc. to newer programs such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Also, resource material was continually being developed and updated throughout 1981.

In 1981, a provincial Attorney General allotment of $ 75,000 was expended on behalf of crime prevention and preventive policing in British Columbia.

Crime Prevention Projects funded in 1981 by B.C. Provincial Government

Many of the crime prevention programs funded in 1981 were a continuation of programs previously developed; others were new. A great portion of the funding in 1981 was for program maintenance in the area of crime prevention. Major disbursements of funds were for projects on Robbery Prevention, Neighbourhood Watch, Preventing Sexual Assault, Marine Watch, Range Patrol, Business Watch, Operation Provident, Bicycle Registration and others, bringing the Crime Prevention funding offered by the Province of British Columbia to a total of:

$ 75,000.

Other B.C. Police Commission Activities

Research

One of the specific responsibilities of the B.C. Police Commission, under Section 5 of the Police Act, is to maintain a system of statistical records and to carry out research studies related to law enforcement and crime prevention.

On a continuing basis, the Commission collects crime statistics on all departments and detachments in B.C., including related statistics such as citizen complaints, authorized police strengths, and shots fired by police members. As well, the Commission gathers manpower and policing costs data from all departments and detachments. The Commission also maintains a library on selected law enforcement issues, with a wide range of periodicals in the criminal justice field.

In view of the above, the Commission is an active resource for police, police planning personnel, students, and criminologists, and other concerned citizens.

Since the last Annual Report, a number of research projects were carried out or have been put in motion. Commission executive officers are undertaking a high speed pursuits study which will include examination of reports on all high speed pursuits by police members in British Columbia from January 1, 1982 to June 30, 1982. The final report, to be released in August, is expected to contain policy recommendations. A review of Ontario's annual fine collection system by Commissioner Paul St. Pierre will provide recommendations for similar implementation in this province. Another study on levels of service provided by the police will attempt to determine the extent to which service to the public is now limited in major municipalities.

The Commission collected statistics on deaths in police lock-ups in 1981; the gathering of such information will be done on an annual basis in the future. With regard to the citizen complaint procedure, a survey is currently being conducted to determine a complainant's knowledge of the process after having gone through it, as well as to ascertain the extent of the complainant's satisfaction with the system. The survey period is January to June, 1982.

Municipal police department audits carried out under the authority of a new section of the Police Act passed in 1980 will be undertaken on a regular basis. In 1981 and early 1982 the Commission completed audits in Saanich and Port Moody. In addition to these full audits, which examine a department's management and operations, the Commission carries out Uniform Crime Report (UCR) audits for police departments on a regular and continuing basis.

The B.C. Police Journal

The B.C. Police Journal has been enjoying ever-increasing support and acceptance from members of the policing community since its inception in 1978. The Journal covers news of particular relevance to police members and encourages contributions from police and other members of the criminal justice system. A regular feature of the Journal is "The Thin Blue Line", reporting news from the B.C. Federation of Police Officers. The Journal is published quarterly and distributed free to all police officers in British Columbia. Subscriptions and exchange subscriptions are also available.

The B.C. Police Journal serves as an effective means of promoting internal communications among members of the police community.

Symposium of Provincial Police Commissions

The annual Symposium of Provincial Police Commissions was held in 1981 at Quebec City, where papers on B.C.'s behalf were presented by Acting Chairman Gordon Dalton and Commissioner Paul St. Pierre.

These symposium are considered of particular value in that the various provincial commissions, all of which operate under slightly different forms of legislation, are able to compare problems of policing and discuss different methods of solution being pursued.

Police Board Workshops

The B.C. Police Commission sponsors annual Police Board Workshops. Two such conferences were held during 1981, one devoted to discussing matters of concern raised by the twelve boards operating in the province, the second at which B.C. Federation of Police Officers officials were participants, focusing upon labour relations in the police community.

Police Honours Night

The second annual B.C. Police Commission's Police Honours Night, with host Attorney General Allan Williams, guest speaker Solicitor General Robert Kaplan, and R.C.M.P. Commissioner Robert Simmonds at the head table, was held in recognition of the outstanding work performed by twelve B.C.'s police officers, both independent municipal and R.C.M.P. The officers commended were chosen by a committee of four senior policemen in the province. Held in Victoria, the January 30th banquet included the award recipients, their chief or commanding officer, and the mayor of the municipality in which they serve, as well as spouses or companions. The 1983 Police Honours Night will be held in Kamloops.

Budget—1982/83

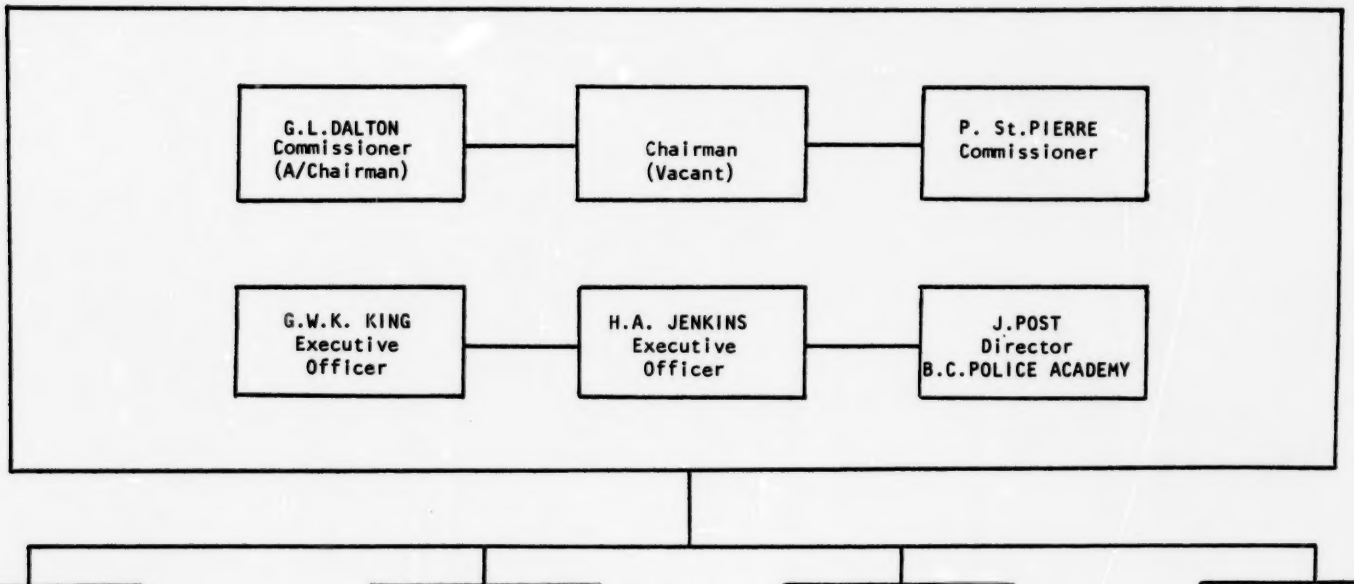
B.C. Police Commission and B.C. Police Academy 1982/83 Budget

SALARIES - Established and Temporary	$ 320,417
TRAVEL EXPENSE	43,000
PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES (including B.C. Police Academy budget amounting to $ 1,960,114)	2,143,133
OFFICE EXPENSE and DATA PROCESSING	35,500
ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION	39,500
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	4,750
GRANTS	8,000
MOTOR VEHICLES	8,000
OTHER EXPENDITURE	10,000

TOTAL BUDGET (1982/83)
B.C. Police Commission and
B.C. Police Academy. . . . . $ 2,612,300

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION

Organizational Chart



B.C.POLICE ACADEMY

Support Staff

Faculty

ADM. - SUPP.STAFF

Anna Terrana
- Adm. Assistant

Marnie Styan
- Senior Secretary

Jeanne La Flèche
- Information Clerk

Esther Vitalis
- Secretary

Gail Russell
- Crime Prev. Sec'y

RESEARCH

Marilyn Johnson
- Consultant
Special Projects

Stella Macfarlane
- Clerk

CONSULTATIVE ADVISORY SERVICES

As required for specific projects

Norm Brown
- Crime Prevention Co-ordinator

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